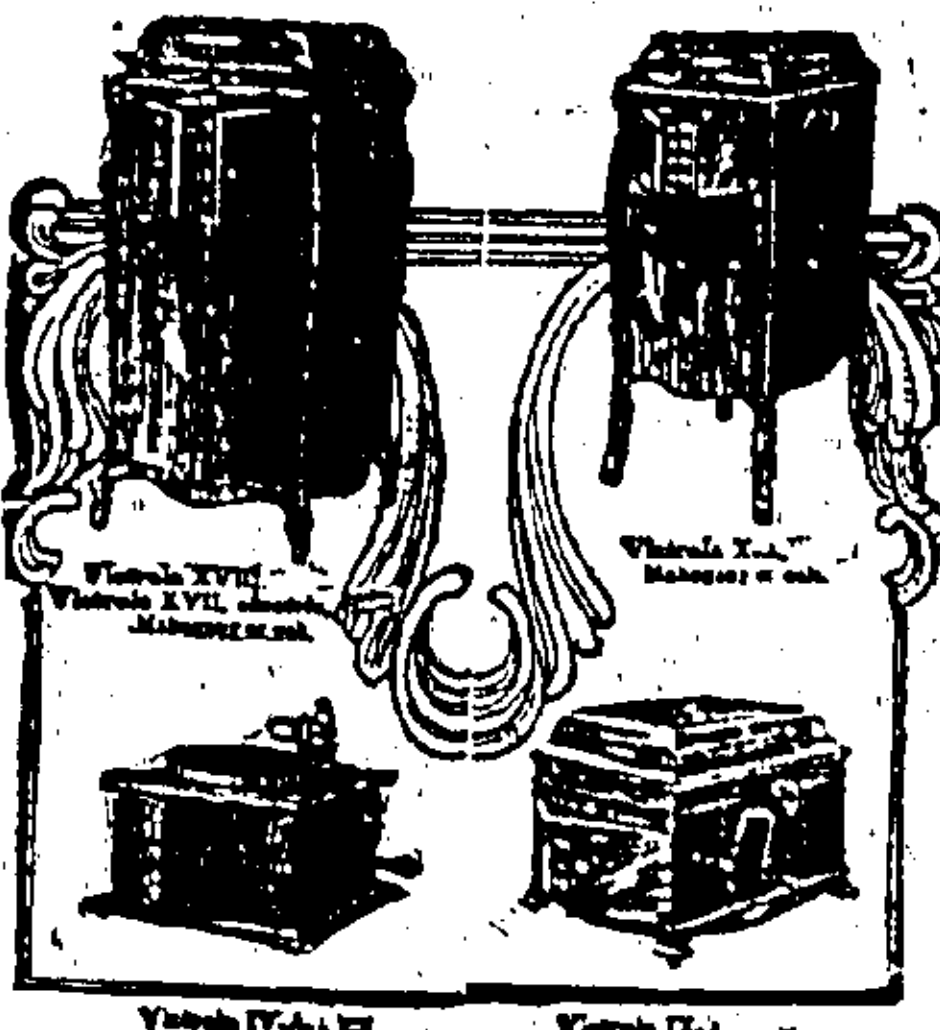


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ITALY'S VICTORY. THE PIAVE BATTLE. ENEMY FRONT SMASHED.

[FROM A. BEAUMONT.]

MILAN, June 24th.

The Italian victory on the Piave has been rendered complete by the precipitate and disorderly retreat of the Austrians at the main points where they had crossed, an event already foreshadowed by their immobility during the past three days. Some divisions that had crossed at the Montello had been seven days without a supply of rations from the other side of the river, and the only remaining bridge had been shattered by the Italian shells, which never ceased bombarding it day and night. At the other extreme of the Piave two kilometres of the road leading from the old bridge of San Dona alone remained, and this was under continual fire.

The first news of the retreat of the enemy in disorder was received in Milan and Rome towards six o'clock last evening, and created enthusiasm everywhere. Signor Luigi Barzini, in a short wire to the *Corriere della Sera*, describes the first moments of the enemy's precipitate retreat. He says:

The Austrians are retreating the Piave pell-mell. They are not only beaten but routed, since in the sector where their effort was greatest and where the struggle was most desperate their discomfiture culminates in a rout of which we cannot yet measure all the extent. General Boroevic in his last order to his army thanked the Austrian troops for the success obtained in what "he calls the initial stage of a long battle," and the success referred to consisted precisely in the crossing of the Piave. But the constant pressure of the Italian troops, the uninterrupted bombardment of the bridges and foot bridges rendered the situation of the enemy troops on this side of the Piave tragically hopeless, and on the night of Saturday they began their retreat, which they hoped to execute unobserved by us. But our patrols which penetrated into the enemy lines during the night, perceived these preparations, and immediately afterwards the Italian guns opened an intense fire on the river passages. Early in the morning the Italian infantry resumed the offensive, and attacked the enemy resolutely. At eleven o'clock they smashed in the front at the Montello, after having driven the enemy from the slopes of the hill, and soon after the Austrian retreat was converted into a rout. Nervosa was occupied, and there we found Austrian guns untouched, with their ammunition, and also our own guns, which had been lost in the first days of the offensive. The waters of the Piave were teeming with wreckage, and hundreds of dead bodies were floating down stream. Italian aeroplanes mercilessly pursued the enemy on all the passages, dropping bombs on the bridges, which became encumbered with Austrians. An indescribable frenzy of victory pervades the Italian troops. We are living in describable moments.

FIERCE ITALIAN ATTACK.
The number of the Austrian losses two days ago was already estimated at between 150,000 and 200,000. Some divisions, according to prisoners' statements, had already lost 5,000 men. The correspondent of the *Secolo* at the Montello writes:

"The battle, which seemed to enter a period of lull suddenly, was resumed with extreme violence on Sunday morning all along the Piave from the Montello to the sea. The onrush of the Italian infantry was sublime and heroic. It was an explosion of courage, of the spirit of revenge for the defeat of October, and every man was a hero. As I am writing nearly the whole line of the Piave has been cleared of the enemy wherever he had crossed. The river is littered with the floating bodies of the enemy dead. Our soldiers in the first fighting line are thrilled and fired with the spectacle of the enemy in full rout, and are everywhere in pursuit. The Austrians, who had crossed this side of the Piave, had lived hours of hell. No respite was given them. They were shelled day and night by our guns, their bridges were demolished, their boats were sunk, and those who succeeded in climbing up the river banks were mercilessly shot down. The *coup de grace* was given them at the Montello yesterday morning. Whilst some of our troops got to the left bank, north of the mountain, and took the enemy in the rear, others smashed in the line of the Colledara della Madonna, and drove them pell-mell into the river, whilst our right wing drove the enemy from Nervosa."

At the other extremity of the Piave a simultaneous attack by the Italians disconcerted the Austrians from Maserada to San Dona, and drove them back into their river. The battle continued furiously all the afternoon of Sunday, and the enemy machine-gun positions were taken one after another. The ground was literally strewn with heaps of dead. The sector of the Lower Piave, according to Austrian statements, was entrusted to the troops of General Ciserio, who commanded the Third Army Corps, and is noteworthy as having taken part in the conferences on the Brest-Litovsk treaties. He came from a diplomatic victory, and promised his soldiers a great military victory. In the initial attack his troops had succeeded in crossing the Piave at San Marco, where there was a road, between Fossalta and Capo Sile. It was but a small advantage, immediately magnified as a great success in the Vienna reports. Many of these troops were killed or disabled, and most of the remainder were taken prisoners. But

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TWO PICTURES.

[BY R. E. HOWARD.]

Two pictures—a study in contrasts, presented again and again—rise before the eye, demanding mutely but sternly that the business of negotiating for the return of our prisoners shall be entrusted to people who are capable of appreciating the human side of life.

The first is the scene at St. Pancras Station when a hundred or so of our heroes, rescued from the horrors of Hun camps under the scheme which allows disabled men to be exchanged, stand at the windows of the train as it draws into the platform. Their faces are pale and weary to a degree that tells too plainly of long-term privation. Men who were once sturdy stalwarts and young giants of the business world are now shrunken and emaciated.

Occasionally one smiles—it is almost painful to see him try to do so when you imagine the kind of smile that would have been his four years previously. They do not talk much, these men; they have been broken, starved, wounded about like cattle, forced to work in spite of their disablement for a period so long that they return with only a remnant of an old spirit alive within them. They are in all sorts of nondescript uniforms, portions of several people's outfits.

"God! it was awful!" "I wonder if my missus is here?" Now and again they tell little bits of their grim stories, and of the sufferings of the friends they have left behind.

Outside the station, stretching far down Euston-road, are 10,000 people, many of them wondering whether they will catch a glimpse of a face that is dear. Once a woman broke through the police cordon and claimed her husband as he was hobbling to the motorcar. Two other women followed suit, and for the time being three returned prisoners were officially reported "lost" in St. Pancras Station.

The second picture is to be seen almost anywhere in agricultural Britain. Parties of well-fed, well-dressed Germans are swaggering or jollifying or riding about fields and country lanes, ostensibly at work on the land.

Char-a-banc parties of them proceed to and from their quarters in Sussex—the only present-day reminder of the old original English beefeaters. Detachments of happy Huns are sunning themselves in meadows in Essex, watching the aeroplanes, and looking as happy in their indecent as overfed animals. Parties of them are laughing boisterously, and ogling girls as they drive their own motorcars through picturesque villages in Surrey or ramble about the fringe of the A. It is people who can see the human side of these two pictures who should be entrusted with the work of securing a general exchange of prisoners. When the present coldly calculating authorities confess that all along they have been immersed in theories about the risk of prolonging the war, the mere mortal asks, "Surely, at any rate, it will last as long for Germany as for England!"

(Daily Mail.)

reserves were sent to fill up their places, and the struggle continued stubbornly for days, to the enemy's constant disadvantage. The San Marco banks became a graveyard of Austrians. The enemy tried in vain to make progress towards the river, the nearest point, and column after column was urged forward and demolished. Others tried to cross the river by fording it higher up, and two out of three men were invariably drowned, and their dead bodies went floating down the river. The Austrians attempted thus to cross at Casa Gradegno, at Croce, and at Capo Argine, and everywhere met with the same disaster. Constantly opposed and violently counter-attacked by the heroic Italian Brigades, their losses were immense, and their progress was nil. Each new Austrian assault was met by a resolute Italian counter-attack.

BRAVE CZECHO-SLOVAKS.
And here, also, a detachment of brave Czecho-Slovaks vied with the Italian troops in the battle. Curiously enough, it was at this point also, as if to produce a counter-effect, that the Austrian bulletins announced in Vienna that the Czecho-Slovaks were fighting bravely. It was quite true, but they were fighting on the Italian side. During the first three days this enemy's offensive here was kept steadily in check, and the Austrians were confined to the occupation of a narrow triangle, from Capo Sile to Capo Argine, and Casa Malpiero. Gradegno and Croce were abandoned after the first day, and the retreat was already begun. The Austrians had penetrated into Ronchi and Fossalta and Osteria, and were driven out at the point of the bayonet by the brigades of the Sassari and Bisagno.

By the third day the Austrians were caught as in a trap, and were entirely on the defensive. The Italian artillery from that moment left them no repose. Day and night shells poured on their passages and bridges, till nearly all were demolished. The wooden bridge at Code near Musile, was set on fire by the Italian shells, and only burnt posts were left. Austrian engineer troops, who made a desperate effort to reconstruct it, were shelled and killed, and their dead bodies floated down the river. Another bridge, a little higher up, at Salignaredo, was likewise demolished by shells. Whole convoys of supplies were drawn up on the opposite bank of the river, unable to cross, and an easy mark for Italian guns. There only remained another bridge, at Grisolera, farther south, which was then bombarded likewise, by plunging fire from the Italian guns, and by bombs dropped by aviators. (Daily Telegraph.)

ALIENS ON THE LAND

The necessity for the introduction of legislation to regulate the sale of land during the period that safeguards the interests of our own countrymen, emphasized by the many purchases which have recently been made by aliens in the Home Counties, says the *Globe*.

To quote only one example, a large proportion of the aliens engaged in the tailoring trade in the East End of London have managed to make so much money that when the air raids became a menace, they threw up their businesses and moved into the choicer spots within easy access of the metropolis. Having found a place to their liking, they have in many cases sought to firmly establish themselves by buying the property with several acres of land. It may be added that, while they have made their money here and continued their business only so long as it suited them, their closing down in the midst of the war, when the authorities are greatly exercised to get sufficient uniforms turned out to time, has added materially to the difficulties of the situation.

Some surprising facts in connection with the purchase of land by aliens were given by Mr. David Fell, ex-M.P. for New South Wales and co-organizing secretary to the British Country Homestead Association, who has been doing much useful service in regard to the development of our land for British soldiers. Mr. Fell stated that in the district where he lives many aliens who have amassed wealth in munition works have been investing it in property.

It is a well-known fact, he said, "that before the war a number of Germans purchased land in this particular district, and their houses command the heights overlooking the valley. Unless the Government realize the strong feelings existing in the minds of our soldiers in regard to this land question there is bound to be trouble. The men who have offered their lives for their country will not tolerate aliens taking possession of land that is their birth-right. It is bad enough to have aliens stepping into the businesses of the men away fighting, but it is an even more serious matter when they become owners of the land for sale. It is true that the United Kingdom has become a cosmopolitan to a great extent, but we have learnt a terrible lesson from this, and if it is to remain the heart of the great Empire it must be held by true Britons by birth."

If it is possible to legislate in regard to house property, surely it can be done in respect to land. The British Country Homestead Association has received numerous letters from officers expressing indignation at their inability to obtain land and at the lack of any financial system to help them to secure a homestead. They realize that the policy of the past has been to assist foreign development financially by discounting foreign bills, which are freely circulated, whereas no system of credit exists for those who desire to settle on the land in this country. Unless a comprehensive policy is immediately initiated, I believe there will be trouble, not only after the war, but at the present moment. All the letters we have received indicate this. One quite realizes that the problem is a difficult one, but it can be surmounted if there is an earnest desire to do so.

It may be urged that there are many naturalized Germans who have been living here a lifetime and are perfectly loyal, and that any drastic legislation would be unfair to them. But they would not suffer more than the families of the men who are being dragged out of their businesses to fight for their country. We have all to suffer, and the loyal Germans, if they exist, would have to look upon it in this light. The policy of the past, of allowing 300,000 of our people to leave this country every year for overseas countries and 150,000 undesirable aliens to come here, has added to a great extent the higher British sentiment. In the interests of the Empire this flow must be stopped, and those men who wish to go abroad should remain within the Empire's bounds."

STEEL HELMET AS WEAPON

Many remarkable stories of the pluck and resource of non-commissioned officers and men are recorded in a special *London Gazette* of D.C.M. awards which was issued last night. The feat of Rifleman H. Barker, of the London Regiment, is typical. When holding a bombing block attack he was surrounded during an enemy prisoners and were led into the hostile lines by an enemy officer and N.C.O. On passing a bomb store he seized a bomb and killed the N.C.O. while his sergeant escaped and returned with valuable information. The manner in which Sergeant G. H. Pollington, M.M., of the Norfolk Regiment, freed himself from his German captors is illustrative of the many uses of the "tin hat." He was in command of the same post when a large raiding party of the enemy penetrated our front line and fired into the post from here, he used a post as a hand-to-hand communication trench, where a hand-to-hand struggle ensued, during which he was knocked down and dragged half-way across the trench. He then pulled off his steel helmet, hit his two captors on the face with it, and made good his escape. Thanks to his initiative and great courage the enemy were prevented from capturing the post.

£3,000,000 FOR DISABLED MEN.

Speaking at a luncheon at the National Liberal Club, recently, Mr. John Hodge, the Pensions Minister, said that he was going to make in a short time a great public appeal for £3,000,000 at least to give that assistance to disabled soldiers and sailors which the Royal Warrant did not allow him to make. He did not want to send the man suffering from tuberculosis into the workshop, for that meant sentencing him to death, but he desired to place him on the land, and that, he considered, was the proper function of the Ministry over which he presided.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB. FAREWELL DINNER TO SEVEN MEMBERS.

At the Palace Hotel, Kowloon, last night, the members of the Kowloon Cricket Club entertained at dinner seven of their members who are leaving the Colony on war service. The guests of the evening were: Messrs. W. T. Elson, J. C. Finch, A. G. Graham, J. M. Jack, V. C. Labrum, C. C. Stark and F. Meade. Mr. D. Harvey presided and over forty sat down to an enjoyable repast. The dining-room was gaily decorated with the flags of the Allies and great hilarity prevailed.

After the toast of "The King," had been honoured, the Chairman gave "Our Guests." He said that those who were leaving them were "sports" and "jolly good fellows." He hoped they would find as good friends in Kiree as they had found in the Kowloon Cricket Club, and that when the war was over they would return to their old friends in the K.C.C. He wished them *bon voyage* and asked the Company to drink to their health, prosperity and success.

The toast was drunk with musical honours.

The Chairman next made a presentation of souvenirs in the shape of silver-matchboxes, bearing the names of each recipient, to those who were going away. He said that if the men behaved themselves on the voyage they would receive something else when they reached Kiree.

Mr. W. J. Owen then presented Mr. V. C. Labrum with a gold watch from the Committee of the Kowloon Bowling Club.

Mr. Elson, said that, being the oldest member of the K.C.C. who was going away, he was called upon to reply on behalf of all the others. He wished to assure the gathering that though they were going away they would always remember the friends they left behind. He hoped that they would be able to return to the K.C.C. and find that the bowling, green, tennis-courts, etc., had been laid out. He spoke from his heart when he said that they all felt deep regret at leaving their friends. They were, however, going to do their duty and would do everything in their power to carry that out. He thanked them all for the pleasant farewell they had given him and the others who were accompanying him.

Cheers were then lustily given, after which a musical programme was gone through, the party dispersing at about midnight.

LORD BERTIE AND SUN YAT SEN.

Lord Bertie probably never had a more curious experience than in connection with the imprisonment at the Chinese Embassy some years ago of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the famous political friend of the Far Eastern Empire.

One Sunday morning in 1895 a baker on his way to church was passing the Chinese Embassy when a small ball of bread fell at his feet and broke, disclosing a note written in Chinese with an addition in English, asking the finder to take the note to the house of a certain doctor in Bloomsbury. The baker, who had thus found bread hung at him in the street, followed the instructions, with the result that during the rest of that Sunday certain machinery which lies deep down in the hull of the ship of State was set in motion.

Lord Bertie that now is was in charge at the Foreign Office that afternoon, and received the Bloomsbury doctor, who was able to inform him that Sun Yat Sen was being detained in a room on the top floor of the Chinese Embassy.

Lord Bertie at once sought the advice of the Attorney-General, afterwards Lord Alverstone, and in the course of about twelve hours the Chinaman was set at liberty. I believe it was never intended that the incident should be made public, but the papers heard of it at once, and it made a fine sensation for rather a quiet period.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. J. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

PARADES, CENTRAL, 5.30 P.M.
Monday, August 26th.—No. 2 Company.
Friday, August 30th.—No. 3 Company.
Uniform, helmets and spikes. The above parades will be inspected by a Superintendent at 6 p.m.

POLICE SCHOOL.
Mr. T. H. King, D.S.P., reports the following as having "Passed with Credit":
No. 6 Platoon.—Cr. Sergt. 512 J. M. S. Rosario, P.C. 973 A. G. da Rocha.
No. 1 Platoon.—C.S. M. Wilks, P.C. 492 J. H. Mead, P.C. 627 Pearson, P.C. 681 Clark, Actg. Sergt. 728 Beattie, P.C. 680 Robertson.

Mounted Police.—Trooper 495 Kew.

On and from Monday, August 26th, belts will be worn on all parades and Police duties by all ranks below the rank of Company Sergeant-Major. This order applies to Search Supervisors.

AMBULANCE.
Members of this Unit will draw belts at Headquarters Offices at 5.30 p.m., on Tuesday, August 27th.
August 22nd, 1918.

HONGKONG SUPREME COURT.

[Before His Honour the Chief Justice (Sir William RIES DAVIES, K.C.).]

DISPUTE OVER SALT REVENUE.

The hearing was concluded yesterday of the case in which the Salt Commissioners of the Province of Kwangtung were plaintiffs in a trial of issue as to whether the defendant, Cheung Tz. Wai, of Hongkong, and once an agent of the Salt Commissioners, was bound to give an account of certain moneys received by him.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Hartson) appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin, (instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring) appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Jenkin said that, as representing the defendants, he had no right to address the Court, but, as he had an offer to make, he wished to be heard first. He said that the plaintiffs, trading as the Hung Fat Loi, carried on business as the Salt Commissioners of the Province of Kwangtung, and the defendant was at one time in their employment. The plaintiffs' claim was for an account to be taken of all disbursements made by the defendant, as agent of the plaintiff company, out of the sum of \$17,500, which had been sent to the defendant by To Lan Ting. The plaintiffs also required payment of the amount due.

ECHO OF CHINESE REVOLUTION.

The history of the case was as follows: In 1911 the plaintiffs commenced business as Salt Commissioners in Kwangtung. They had a number of depots, one of which was at Hung Po, of which the defendant was the inner accountant. The defendant commenced duties in February, 1911, and nine months later the revolution broke out. Several of the Salt depots were attacked by the revolutionary soldiers, who found them fair plunder. The Hung Po depot, in which the defendant was employed, was attacked on November 6th, 1911, and, as a result of the murderous treatment by the revolutionaries, the defendant lost the use of one eye and had his face terribly hacked. The injuries which the defendant received on that occasion were so serious that he was incapacitated from further service, and since then he had not been employed at Hung Po, or at any other depot. The defendant was taken to the Head Office, nursed, and looked after, and finally found his way to Hongkong, where he has engaged in business up to the present day. When he left the Head Office, the plaintiffs agreed to pay him some compensation for the injuries he had received while in their service. The amount of compensation was disputed. While the defendant was engaged as inner accountant to To Lan Ting was the outer accountant, and when the former was taken away, injured, the latter was appointed to succeed him. Subsequently To Lan Ting remitted to the defendant in Hongkong the sum referred to in the statement of claim (\$17,500), in various amounts, through various banks. That money the defendant received, and now the plaintiffs wanted an account of how it was spent. The defendant denied the allegation which the plaintiffs had made that he had received any money from To Lan Ting, in the capacity of collector. From time to time, he had sent the defendant money, but he regarded this as the compensation which had been promised him, to meet his doctor's bills, and for living expenses for himself and his family in Hongkong. Defendant stated that since he was injured he had spent \$22,000 in doctors' bills, medicines and living expenses. The plaintiffs had produced an account showing that the defendant had received the money, and now demanded delivery of the account, while the defendant's case was that, not being in their employment, he was not liable to render an account of the money sent him by To Lan Ting, there being the agreement, both verbally and in writing, that he should be paid some compensation. As a matter of fact, the defendant, admitting receipt of the money, stated that this was the compensation promised him.

Mr. Jenkin then went on to say that the defendant was prepared to account to plaintiffs for the sum of 12,600 taels (\$17,500) received by him from To Lan Ting. This, he submitted, was all the plaintiffs asked for, and all they could get on the present statement of claim. His Attorney had made that offer to the plaintiffs yesterday afternoon.

His Lordship: In other words you consent to judgment.

Mr. Jenkin: As laid down in the statement of claim.

Mr. Alabaster observed that the defendant consented to judgment on the action. His Lordship asked whether the position was that the defendant, having received the money, was prepared to account for it. He thought the defendant claimed some compensation.

Mr. Jenkin: That will come in later.

His Lordship asked whether the plaintiffs admitted any compensation at all.

Mr. Jenkin replied that they admitted liability for a certain sum.

Mr. Jenkin contended that the issue could only decide what was claimed by the plaintiff; they wanted at present an account for the money.

Mr. Alabaster observed that there was no defence; plaintiffs wanted judgment. The plaintiffs were in a position to prove that the defendant had received \$17,500. He might have received more, but all they claimed was that amount. There was a suggestion in the affidavit that defendant had spent \$20,000. He pointed out that the defendant had stated at one time that he had delivered an account, showing a balance due to the plaintiffs, of \$4,550, and later he had denied delivering that account at all. In that account defendant credits himself with all sorts of salaries after he left, and with \$5,000 as compensation for his injuries. They had, therefore, to proceed with the action for the full sum and plaintiffs were therefore entitled to judgment with costs.

His Lordship said he would make an order in accordance with Mr. Jenkin's statement.

COSTS DISPUTED.

On the question of costs, Mr. Jenkin submitted that plaintiffs were not entitled to the costs of yesterday's hearing. The reason for this submission was that the defendant's solicitor had offered the plaintiff's solicitor, the previous afternoon, to submit to an order for an account, for the sum claimed. This was done for the express purpose of preventing yesterday's hearing, and so saving the costs.

His Lordship asked whether the offer had been made in writing.

Mr. Jenkin replied that there was no letter. The defendant's solicitor had agreed not only to submit the account asked for, but had agreed to the plaintiff's view as to what the defendant had to pay. Having told the plaintiffs that he was ready to accept their claim, he thought that they were not entitled to refuse, and come into Court.

His Lordship said that would have amounted to a settlement out of Court. Perhaps the plaintiffs would have preferred an order from the Court.

Mr. Jenkin observed that, as it would have saved a day's hearing if they had come to a settlement, he thought the plaintiff should be penalised, just as he (defendant) had been on the previous day.

His Lordship wished to know what the plaintiffs had said, in reply to the offer by defendant's solicitor.

Mr. Alabaster stated that the defendant had declined to pay plaintiffs' costs, to which they were entitled.

His Lordship asked whether there was any dispute as to the amount, to which Mr. Alabaster replied that there was no offer to pay plaintiffs' costs at all. In any event, he said, plaintiffs were entitled to costs of issue. Mr. Shenton had instructed him, supported by Mr. Mattingley, that there was no offer of costs at all. He reminded the Court that yesterday was the day of trial.

His Lordship remarked that Mr. Jenkin had got penalised on the previous day and wanted to get his own back. (Laughter.)

After further discussion, his Lordship entered judgment against defendants, with costs of the issue at present before him.

GERMAN MAN-POWER.

STATISTICS FALSIFIED.

Dr. George Usher, for many years a resident in Germany, and whose daughters were on intimate terms with the daughters of Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, has informed the U.S.A. Senate that Germany for the twenty years preceding the outbreak of war falsified vital census statistics, which led the world to believe that the Empire's population was 68,000,000 in 1914, whereas the actual number was 50,000,000. Hindenburg personally gave this information to the Misses Usher when they were on a visit to the field-marshal's home in 1913. According to Dr. Usher, this falsification of statistics explains the unlooked-for manpower of Germany. —Central News.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THEFT OF FOWLS.

A Chinese was sentenced to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks for stealing a crate of fowls valued at \$68.

POSSESSION OF SHOT.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of six packages of shot without a permit.

Defendant said he was ignorant of the fact that a permit was necessary for the possession of air-gun shot.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$5.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

A Chinese was charged with attempting to burgle a house at 4 a.m. yesterday in Second Street; and also with returning from banishment.

Defendant was banished some time ago for ten years.

Mr. Wolfe dismissed the first charge and sentenced defendant to twelve months' hard labour and four hours' stocks on the second charge.

A SNATCHING CASE.

A Chinese youth was charged with snatching a gold bangle from the wrist of a little child.

It was stated that a little boy was carrying a child along Wellington Street when defendant snatched the bangle and ran away. He was arrested by a district watchman in Des Vaux Road.

Defendant, who had a previous conviction against him, was sentenced to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

ASSAULTING HIS UNCLE.

A Chinese was charged, on remand, with assaulting his uncle with a chopper.

Defendant visited his uncle to ask if he had secured him employment, and at night-time, when all were asleep, assaulted his uncle, his aunt, and another woman.

Defendant said that his uncle had not kept his promise to secure him a job. His uncle had threatened to kill him and had stolen \$37 from him.

Mr. Wolfe sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

JUMPING INTO THE HARBOUR TO EVADE ARREST.

A Chinese was charged with stealing two truck-wheels.

A Police Reservist said that while he was on duty on the Praya on Wednesday afternoon he saw defendant taking two truck-wheels. Being suspicious, he called to defendant, who thereupon commenced to run. Chase was given and defendant was driven on to the P. & O. Wharf, where, being unable to proceed further, he dived into the harbour. A Chinese constable, who was assisting witness, got into a sampan, rescued the man from the water and arrested him.

Mr. Wolfe sentenced defendant to one month's hard labour.

GRANNY'S BIRTHDAY AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

An old Chinese woman, aged 82 years, was charged with being drunk and disorderly.

Inspector Macdonald stated that defendant had to be taken to the Police Station in an ambulance.

Defendant, who appeared to be in a happy, contented frame of mind, told the Magistrate that she had no husband or children to console her. Her birthday was on Wednesday and, as she was all alone, she enjoyed herself heartily.

Mr. Wolfe fined defendant \$2, with the alternative of two days' hard labour, and advised her to enjoy herself next time with a little more moderation.

ALLEGED ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

A Chinese was charged with committing robbery with violence at Yaumati.

Sergeant Murphy stated that defendant entered complainant's house with a chopper and was on the point of stealing a gold wrist watch from her when she woke up. She cried out in fear, and defendant assaulted her with the chopper. Several other people who were living in the same house interfered, and they, too, were assaulted by the defendant, who managed to escape. As, however, he was well-known in the locality he was arrested a few hours later.

Mr. Wolfe remanded the case. (Continued at foot of next column.)

THE RECENT BURGLARIES

IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

TWO MEN, TWO WOMEN AND A BOY ARRESTED.

The endeavours of the Hongkong Police Force to trace the perpetrators of several robberies which have been committed in the Central District during the past few months have at last borne fruit. For Inspector Grant, of the Detective Force, was able to arrest two men, two women, and a little boy, who are alleged to have been concerned in three robberies in Queen's Road Central.

The accused were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday.

Inspector Grant stated that all the defendants had stayed for a short time at No. 281, Queen's Road Central. During the first three weeks in August four burglaries were committed in the same block of buildings. In every case an entry into the houses was effected through the roof. The last burglary was committed on the 18th instant, and on the following day the Police received information to the effect that the burglars were living at 281, Queen's Road Central.

They went to the place only to find that the "birds" had flown to other quarters. They traced them to 38, Hillier Street. Upon entering the house they noticed one of the women—a young woman—throw something into the street. Witness picked it up and found it to be a pawn-ticket for some clothing which was found later to have been stolen from one of the houses. When the Police reached the top-floor the second woman handed witness over fifty pawn-tickets for various articles stolen. Among the articles was a brass water-smoking pipe, which had been stolen from No. 64, Jervois Street. Several other pawn-tickets were found in the drawers of a table, and a quantity of booty, all of which was subsequently identified by the owners. A basket, which was lying by the side of a bed, contained housebreaking implements, which, apparently, had been made recently. There were also two cloth bags, which were evidently used for carrying the implements.

A considerable quantity of property had since been recovered from the pawn-shop. The accused were able to gain admittance into the houses owing to the fact that the locks were not very strong and could be picked easily. Moreover, their flat in Queen's Road adjoined the flats they robbed. Their flat in Villiers Road was adjacent to the block of buildings in Queen's Road, and they were thus able to work through the roof.

Mr. Wood asked the Inspector whether there were any witnesses who would prove that the accused had resided at No. 281, Queen's Road Central.

Inspector Grant said he could easily get the witnesses. He added that all the accused denied the robberies, except one of the women, who said the robberies had been committed by the men.

Mr. Wood observed that it looked rather as if the two men had committed the robberies and made use of the women to pawn the stolen goods.

Inspector Grant said there was no evidence against the boy, except that he lived with the other accused. In one of the houses which were broken into, however, there was a small footprint on the window ledge which might be the boy's. Evidently the boy was lowered down through the roof, and he then opened the windows for the others to enter.

Mr. Wood said the robbers had better be committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

The case was adjourned till this afternoon, when evidence will be taken.

A CHINESE AND HIS WAR EXPERIENCES.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing two spanners, a pair of pincers, and a screw-driver belonging to Mr. Knight of the American Express Company.

Inspector Brown stated that Mr. Knight's motor-cycle was kept in the alleyway of the American Express Company, and the tools were in a tool-box fastened to the cycle. Defendant gained entrance into the alleyway and stole the tools. He was noticed leaving the premises by a job of the neighbouring shop, who had him arrested by an Indian constable.

Defendant related some experiences of his while on board several warships. On one occasion, he informed the Magistrate, the ship on which he was working was torpedoed and destroyed. He was thrown into the water and was saved a few hours later by a passing ship. He was last employed as a butler on one of the warships.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

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AND COMPANY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS

EVERYTHING FOR TENNIS.

BRITISH MADE

TENNIS RACKETS

INCLUDING

SPALDING'S THE AYRES' "GOLD MEDAL" "S.E.G." "SLOTTED THROAT"

BRITISH MADE

STAMPED TENNIS BALLS STAMPED 1918 1918

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RACKET COVERS, PRESSES, SCORING BOOKS.

GUT PRESERVER. LAWN MOWERS CENTRE GUIDES.

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THE UNITED STATES GRAPHITE CO.

is now represented in China with a complete line of lubricating graphites, boiler graphites, greases, foundry facings and automobile lubricants.

MEXICAN PLUMBAGO FOUNDRY FACINGS

Ground and prepared from selected ore. Work well under hand tool or brush. These facings peel castings perfectly because they stand the heat and will not run or wash before the metal. "They stay put." Several grades in stock suitable for all classes of work.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.,

Hotel Mansions,

HONGKONG.

Missions Building,

CANTON.

Wm. Powell Ltd. TELEPHONE 346

SPECIAL SHOW

HAND EMBROIDERED

UNDERWEAR

IN

DAINTY DESIGNS.

SEE WINDOWS.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muric acid of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 22, Des Vaux Road, West, HONGKONG

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY
(BARTER SECTION).

DURING suspension of traffic with Canton, the following ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS will run between Kowloon and SHUM CHUN:—

Leave Kowloon... 3.18 P.M.
Arrive SHUM CHUN... 4.12 P.M.
Leave SHUM CHUN... 2.04 P.M.
Arrive Kowloon... 4.00 P.M.

By Order, ROBERT BAKER, Manager.
Kowloon, 22nd August, 1918. [2343]

TO LET FURNISHED.

For 7 weeks from 9th September.

INVERDRIE, Barker Road, 7 Rooms, Tannic Court, etc.
Apply to—

W. CHATHAM,
Public Works Department, [2341]

TO LET.

WELL-FURNISHED SIX-ROOMED HOUSE on Middle Level from November 8th for 3 months. Rental \$150 per month.
Apply to—

Box No. 2342,
Care of "Daily Press" Office, [2342]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "ORESTES"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 22nd August.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th August will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 11th September, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1918. [2344]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

RE "JUTLANDIA"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from San Francisco, with general cargo and cargo transferred from the S.S. "ARAKAN," consignees of cargo are hereby notified that the Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignee's risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, and must also complete assignment of existing rights and claims against the Dutch steamer S.S. "ARAKAN," as required by the Division of Operations of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, before the Bills of Lading can be counter-signed.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 16th August, 1918, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th Aug., 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to read in their Bills of Lading for counter-signatures immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., J. ORAM SHEPPARD, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1918. [2339]

JAVA CHINA JAPAN L.I.N.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship "TILANAP"

having arrived from Kobe, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 23rd instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th instant, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard & Co.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days of arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by J. ORAM SHEPPARD, Agent.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1918. [2338]

INTIMATIONS

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
ELECTION.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE
OF THE COLONY OF
HONGKONG.

GENTLEMEN,
It is my intention to stand for the vacancy on the Legislative Council to represent the Justices of the Peace during the two months' absence of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.
Mr. Andrew Forbes has proposed and Mr. Evan Ormiston has seconded my nomination.

If I am elected, I will do the best I can in the interests of the Colony—the Commercial Community of which I have been associated with for the past twenty years.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

A. R. LOWE.
Hongkong, August 16th, 1918. [2334]



NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that in accordance with Regulations published under Government Notification No. 803 of 21st May, 1918, commencing from 1st September, 1918, all PRIVATE CHAIRS have to be LICENSED at an Annual Licence fee of \$2, payable in advance. Chair bearers have to be Licensed at a fee of 30 cents each yearly.

P. F. J. WOODHOUSE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1918. [2332]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Asiatic desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the General Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1914.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

WANTED AT THE PEAK.

NURSE for child 3 years old. European preferred.

Mrs. R. SUTHERLAND,
129, The Peak. [2334]

CHEAP IRON ORE

FOR SALE.

A LARGE QUANTITY of IRON ORE, over 50% pure iron guaranteed, to be sold at a most moderate price.
Apply to—

KWONG HANG HING,
59A, Bonham Strand West,
Hongkong, in writing or in person. [2336]

FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship "VARG"

will have prompt despatch.

For Freight apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,
3, Queen's Building,
Hongkong, 20th August, 1918. [2337]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

A GODOWN, Central District.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd. [2331]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [2300]

TO LET.

COMMODOUS and Centrally Situated NEW OFFICES, with lift, in the old Mercantile Bank Buildings, corner of Queen's Road Central and Lee House Street.

Also in Canton House, No. 31, Shamonee, British Concession.

For rent and further particulars apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
84, Des Voeux Road. [2317]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamonee, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd. [2338]

INTIMATION

KALOTHERMINE.

A SAFE AND SIMPLE
APPLICATION.

HAS BEEN USED WITH CON-
SPICUOUS SUCCESS IN THE
TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA,
BRONCHITIS, SPRAINS, BRUISES,
BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL
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London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 23rd August, 1918.

THE NEW HONGKONG.

THE various suggestions made by Mr. A. H. HARRIS in his interesting letter, which appeared in our columns yesterday, deserve close consideration. Many of them, it is true, have been discussed previously. For example, we dealt with the subject of the City Hall, Museum, and Library in February of last year, and in the following October we published and commented upon a contributed article entitled "Town Planning." The Government, however, has given no sign of consciousness, and Mr. HARRIS's very able contribution is to be welcomed on the principle that the constant dropping of water will wear away a stone in time. The questions raised are so important that they might well be debated in the Legislative Council.

Mr. HARRIS advocates a progressive policy in regard to the development of Kowloon. In view of the considerable sums spent by the municipalities of Great Britain in advertising their respective localities, with the object of persuading people to buy land, build upon it, and thereby add to the general prosperity, it is surely not too much to expect the Government of this Colony to prepare and publish a well-considered and comprehensive scheme of future developments. We are not very sanguine that a public Committee would be able to do anything but act in a general advisory capacity, but we favour the proposal, especially if three professional engineers or architects be appointed to work out the details. One of these should be a senior official of the Public Works Department, while the other two could be chosen by the Advisory Committee. The Government must be prepared, of course, to offer these professional men remuneration on a similar scale to that arranged with the legal Colony.

profession. We fear that there is no Sir Aston Wess in the Colony, but we cannot suppose that the Government has a monopoly of local architectural talent, especially when we remember the remuneration with which this branch of the service is rewarded. We must, indeed, protest once again against the atrocities which are erected in Hongkong. Our contributor, nearly a year ago, wrote: "It is difficult to imagine anything more ugly made out of brick and stones than some of the atrocities of Hongkong." Opportunities have been missed, however, by the British residents. The desire to elevate the Law Courts, for example, must seize every passer-by who thinks about what it might look like. It is obviously very difficult for any Government to degenerate in such a matter of taste as architecture, but certainly it should satisfy itself that those who design buildings have had a professional training in the work. So far as we understand the situation, engineers and architects alike are permitted to prepare plans. We heard recently from Mr. Locks that great experience and training were essential for the building of a dock, and we accept that statement. If it be a fact that a builder of docks is also allowed to design elevations for houses, that may account for the appearance of some of the terraces in the Colony.

With the plea for Public Buildings worthy of the Colony we thoroughly sympathise, and we urge again a well-thought out scheme for a war-memorial. Owing to a short-sighted policy in the past, there is very little space on the site of the City Hall, but is there any reason why "the finest site in the Colony," opposite the Club, should be not used for one of the buildings? It may be recalled that in February, 1917, we suggested that some such idea as an improved City Hall might be adopted, and we drew attention to the need of something better than the present building for the Colonial Secretariat. At the same time we remarked that "the Government Civil Hospital might well be moved to a more salubrious neighbourhood," and added: "when the war is over we shall all be so eager to see a tangible memorial to the local men who have fallen on the field of battle that we may be inclined to act in haste and wish later that some other scheme had been adopted."

Concerning the development of the Peak district, it is surely time that a motor road leading up to the eastern end was considered, and, if it be found impracticable, then another tramway should be built. The Government might even construct the line itself, although, as a general rule, we think it is well to encourage local enterprise. The rents obtained for houses on the Peak are exorbitant. If the Government had been far sighted it would have leased for a few years the property it has acquired, and made arrangements, in the meantime, for an eastern Peak Tramway. It could have reserved certain sites, and generally encouraged building.

It is good to know that there are public-spirited residents who are ready to advocate reforms. At the risk of repetition we must point out again that any real change for the better hinges upon the success of the movement for popular representation. We cannot, however, expect to accomplish anything in this direction until after the war. In the meantime, it is to the benefit of the public to point out the possibilities of improvement, in the hope that ultimately some of the suggestions will be adopted. The Colony as yet is only in its infancy. There is a great industrial future for Kowloon, and if early action is not taken, we shall see repeated in our midst some of the worst conditions of slum-land. That would be a bluish on the fair name of the Colony, and we trust that it will be avoided. As we said a year ago, "it is when we begin to imagine how Kowloon and Victoria might look, and view them as they are, that we realise that, in the development of the Colony, there has been a great deal of 'muddling through.'"

It may be argued that in this time of sword and flame it is wrong to think about improving the Colony. Yet each week new plans are passed and new schemes are in progress that will remain for years, and there is consequently no reason why some definite efforts should not be made to plan, out, scientifically, the future development of the entire Colony.

One case of cerebro-spinal fever (one death) and one case of diphtheria were reported in the Colony on Tuesday.

Additional local trains are advertised to run between Kowloon and Shum Chun during the suspension of traffic with Canton.

Nineteen fishing stacks and nets, belonging to the villagers of Sha Tau Kok, and fixed in Mira Bay, were destroyed by the typhoon on Aug. 15th. The damage is estimated at \$300.

We are informed that Mr. P. S. Cassidy, of the Hongkong Bank, has taken over the Hon. Treasurership of the St. George's Society, and would be obliged if members would send in their subscriptions for the current year as soon as possible.

H.H. Prince Trindao Prambandhi, who arrived in Hongkong with his wife and family on Wednesday, is making a stay of a few days. He visited Government House yesterday. His Highness was Siamese Minister in Germany, Austria-Hungary and Denmark until Siam joined the Allies a few months ago.

We are requested by Mr. de Sousa, the Consul for Portugal, to express his sincere thanks to the Committee of the Hongkong War Charities Fund for their handsome donation of £300 to the Portugal Red Cross Society. A draft for this amount has been sent to the Red Cross Society through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lisbon.

The Glendinning Fund closed yesterday, and the Treasurer (Mr. A. Balcan, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) asks that the lists held by the various Clubs and individual collectors be returned to him immediately with cheques or cash for the amounts subscribed. A meeting will be convened at the Police Reserve Headquarters Club for the purpose of deciding the manner in which the Fund should be administered.

Brigadier-General Sir William H. Manning, K.C.M.G., C.B., the new Governor of Ceylon, is making a short stay in the Colony, on his way from Jamaica to his new appointment. He is accompanied by his A.D.C., the Hon. Robert Trefusis, and Mrs. Trefusis. Sir William Manning succeeds the late Sir John Anderson in Ceylon, than whom there was no more popular Governor. Sir William Manning was Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of the Somaliland Protectorate from 1905 to 1910, and was Governor of Nyasaland for the three succeeding years. He has seen much active service in India and Africa. Sir William Manning, who is staying at Government House, was shown round the city yesterday morning by Mr. P. P. J. Woodhouse, A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor of Hongkong, and Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL.
NOMINATIONS FOR THE TEMPOR-
ARILY VACANT SEAT.

Yesterday afternoon nominations closed for the vacancy on the Legislative Council to represent the Justices of the Peace during the temporary absence of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. The following nominations were handed in:—
Mr. A. R. Lowe, proposed by Mr. Andrew Forbes and seconded by Mr. Evan Ormiston.
Mr. H. W. Bird, proposed by the Hon. Mr. D. Landale and seconded by Mr. N. J. Stahl.
The ballot takes place at the Registrar's Office in the Supreme Court, on Wednesday next from 4 to 5 p.m.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

JUNIOR DIVISION OF THE LEAGUE.

C.R.C. "C" TEAM v. M.B.K.

The Chinese Recreation Club "C" team will meet the Japanese team representing the M.B.K. on Saturday, at 5 p.m., on the U.S.R.C. courts, Kowloon. The play in this division of the league M.B.K. each having been defeated once. The play-off should, therefore, furnish some interesting tennis.

LEAGUE "A" DIVISION.

K.C.C. v. U.S.R.C.

This match, on the U.S.R.C. ground on Wednesday, resulted in a win for the K.C.C. by 63 games to 40. Scores:—
Green and Abraham beat Crisp and King, 6-5; beat Gray and Murray, 6-5; Manley and Lindsell lost to Crisp and King, 5-6; lost to Gray and Murray, 5-6; Blackburn and Macaskill lost to Crisp and King, 4-7; lost to Gray and Murray, 3-18; beat Mayhew and Bouet, 9-2.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI HAN PO."]

PEKING NEWS.

PEKING, August 22nd.

Tuan Chi-jui, the Premier, has announced that he will resign soon after the President is elected.

Chang Chao-lam has sent 4,000 guards to Yeung Chuen in Peking. It is said that Chang Chao-lam, Paw Kwei-hing, Tso Kun and Li Shun have decided to co-operate with each other.

A rumour regarding the restoration of Monarchy is widespread.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI HAN PO."]

CANTON, August 22nd.

THE INCOMING PRESIDENT AND PEACE.

Hsu Shih-chang, who will be elected President, has sent a secret representative to Canton to express his views and discuss peace-terms. Hsu's representative arrived the other day, and has consulted the Tschun.

THE RECENT PIRACY.

The Civil Governor has ordered the local authorities to arrest within five days the pirates who shot the Customs officer in the launch *Pak Tan*. The local authorities will be held responsible if no arrest is made within the time-limit.

THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

In view of the Treasurer's intention to increase gambling facilities in the Province, the members of the Provincial Assembly have decided to have him prosecuted before the superior authorities, and secure his dismissal.

The Assembly has also decided to protest energetically against the house-tax scheme.

It was also decided to request the Civil Governor to dismiss the director of the Telephone Company for mismanagement.

THE RAIN AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

After the recent rain-storms the flood is gradually increasing in Canton. All the streets on the lower-level are submerged. Uneasiness prevails, and the price of food is very high. The Police have ordered that life-boats shall be ready for use.

It is reported that the fourth crop of silk in the silk districts was totally destroyed by the bad weather.

[FROM THE CANTON INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.]

CANTON, August 21st.

THE TWO PARLIAMENTS.

The representatives of the Provincial Assembly of the Republic of China, now meeting in Shanghai, have issued a protest against the organization of a new Parliament at Peking, saying that the only legal National Assembly in China now is the one at present meeting in Canton. The new Parliament has been packed by the military party according to revised and illegal laws which they have made contrary to the Provisional Constitution. The representatives state that the country does not recognize the Parliament now meeting in Peking.

The Administrative Council of the Military Government at Canton met on August 19th—Tsun Chun-hsuan being Chairman—to appoint the chief officers under the Council. C. C. Wu, son of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, was appointed Chief of Administrative Affairs, while Chang Shih-chao was made Chief Secretary to the Council. Dr. Wu, Admiral Lin Pao-yi, General Li Lien-chun (representing Tsuchun Tang Chi-yao, of Yunnan), and Tsuchun Mu Ying-hsien (representing General Luk Wing-ling) were among those who attended the first formal meeting of the Council.

General Chen Chiung-ming, of the Cantonese Army, has reported his capture of Lungyenchow at Fukien, and the warships operating around the island of Hainan are making the return of Lung Chai-kwong to his stronghold a difficulty.

The union of all parties in Canton and the split in the military party in Peking promise to hasten the success of the success of the Constitutionalists, who wish more than many others the return to peace and order and the prompt restoration of the National Assembly in Peking.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The China Mail S.S. Co.'s s.s. *China* left Shanghai yesterday morning and may be expected to arrive in Hongkong on Saturday afternoon.

THE WAR.

ALLIES RESUME THEIR COMBINED DRIVE:

MAGNIFICENT PROGRESS REPORTED.

LUDICROUS SPEECH BY GERMAN COLONIAL SECRETARY.

SPAIN TO CONFISCATE GERMAN SHIPPING.

Franco-Belgian Front.
LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

AN ADVANCE OF THREE MILES.

London, August 21st.
2.30 p.m.

It was the Third Army under General Sir Julian Byng that attacked this morning on a front of nine miles between Moyenneville and Beaumont-sur-Ancre. The attack was launched without artillery preparation and was a complete surprise to the enemy.

It is reliably reported that Courcelles and Achiet-le-Petit have been captured.

It is unofficially reported that Achiet-le-Grand also fell into our hands. If the latter report is correct the advance at this point would be three miles.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH ATTACK ON WIDE FRONT.

London, August 21st.
12.05 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We attacked at 4.55 this morning on a wide front to the north of the Ancre.

We are progressing satisfactorily. We completely repulsed strong attacks against our new positions to the north of the Scarpe.

We slightly improved our positions in the neighbourhood of Fampoux.

We advanced our line at night-time between Festubert and the Lawe river.

We captured Le Touret.

The British troops carried out a successful local operation on a mile front in the Lerc sector. All our objectives were taken, also a number of prisoners.

BRITISH ACHIEVE NUMEROUS SUCCESSES.

London, August 20th.
10.55 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: There was local fighting on both banks of the Scarpe.

We repulsed attacks to the south of the river against the posts which we had established to the east of the enemy's former line.

We advanced a short distance to the east of Fampoux, after sharp fighting, which we took prisoners.

We also gained further ground astride the Lys, and also took Le Pinetia and are now to the east of Merville.

We also took Vierhouck and La Bourlon, to the north of Merville.

We repulsed a raid to the north-east of here.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

London, August 20th.
10.45 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports on aviation, states:—Early yesterday morning, we very successfully attacked the Phalempin aerodrome, to the south of Lille and dropped many bombs from a low height. We machine-gunned ground targets.

We hit several aeroplane sheds, started fires and drove off enemy formations which attempted to interfere.

We also bombed Bruges docks, Rosel, and a number of dumps.

The total bombs dropped during the day was 15 tons.

We brought down 14 aeroplanes and shot down seven uncontrollable.

Even British machines are missing.

ENEMY IN "JUMPY" CONDITION.

London, August 21st.
4.30 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—Our patrols maintained a steady pressure on the withdrawing enemy and inflicted considerable casualties.

The enemy manifestly continues in a jumpy condition. Early this morning he furiously barraged the La Clytte-Scherpenberg road, apparently as a protective movement, but no infantry movement followed.

In our advance near Vieux-Berquin all our objectives were gained.

The enemy troops now falling back belong to the Sixth German Army, commanded by General von Quast, while von Bernhardt is the Corps Commander directly concerned. As the latter's writings embrace tactical theories to fit every conceivable situation, it remains to be seen how far these are vindicated in practice.

Much rain has fallen during the night, but the ground is still good going.

PESSIMISTIC ENEMY LETTERS.

London, August 20th.
8.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, states: If the German retirement is according to plan, they are now confronted with a situation which must complicate their calculations.

The hasty abandonment of Merville on the 18th inst. was doubtless due to our unexpectedly obtaining possession of the dominating contour east of Meris.

Nineteen officers and 843 men were made prisoners in Flanders up to last night.

The enemy's losses were very heavy. A captured order signed by Schischwitz, von Hutier's Chief of Staff, states that the homeward mails of the Second Army have been specially examined, disclosing a wholesale disregard of the regulations. Officers and men are writing "exaggerated accounts of the enemy success and making false statements of the casualties, the food and clothing shortage, etc." It points out that the writing of pessimistic letters is a punishable offence. It is definitely stated that the 415th Infantry Regiment refused to obey an order to attack Puisieux recently, and sent a written protest to the regimental commander.

CONGRATULATIONS TO BRITISH FOURTH ARMY.

London, August 20th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has telegraphed to General Rawlinson his warmest congratulations to all concerned in the magnificent success recently gained by the Fourth Army.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

A BATTLE OF EQUAL FORCES.

Paris, August 21st.

Reuter's Special Correspondent at the French front says that General Mangin yesterday found the Germans strongly entrenched and ready for his attack, which they made every disposition to parry with the best units. Thus, there was no question of surprise or withdrawal according to plan. It was a battle of equal forces, in which the Germans had to retreat after their defeat, suffering extremely heavy losses. The French are now fighting in more hilly and more difficult country.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN FRONT LINE PASSED IN ONE HOUR.

London, August 21st.
12.15 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing last evening, states:—This morning's advance was on a front of 20 miles from Pimprez to Fontenoy.

During the night the Germans brought up fresh divisions from a long distance in the rear.

A Jaeger division, the captors of Mont Kemmel, was shifted from the Soissons region to resist General Mangin's shock. These reinforcements proved of little avail, as three hours after the attack began the French had pressed forward an average distance of two and a half miles on the whole front.

Thousands of Germans were captured. The German infantry fought well, but the artillery were feeble.

Aviation was practically non-existent.

The whole German front line was passed an hour after the attack began. The most difficult part of the operation was the passage of the Audignecourt Ravine, on the northern edge of which was the German main line of resistance.

FRENCH ADVANCE THREE MILES.

London, August 20th.
10.35 p.m.

Reuter's Agency learns that General Mangin's Army has captured the villages Cuty and Vezaponin. Two thousand eight hundred prisoners were captured by three o'clock this afternoon.

Today's maximum advance at Cuty is three miles over most difficult ground.

The French are on the plateau east of Tattiers, and are making progress towards Camelin.

The Germans are stiffly resisting at Hill 100, east of Le Mesnil, and our attacks are proceeding.

FRENCH CAPTURE EIGHT THOUSAND PRISONERS.

Paris, August 21st.

A communiqué states:—South of the Avre, after a bitter struggle, we captured Beauvaingnes.

In the course of yesterday's advance between the Matz and the Oise we captured 500 prisoners.

East of the Oise we attacked this morning on a front of 25 kilometres, from Baillity to the Aisne.

On our left we reached the southern borders of the forest Ouscampi and the outskirts of Carlepont and Caisnes.

In the centre we captured Lombardy, Blerai, and Courdelle, and gained a footing on the plateau north of Vassens.

On our right we captured the villages Vezaponin, Tattiers, Caix-en-Almont, Oisy and Courtill.

We made an average advance of four kilometres on the whole front, and captured over 8,000 prisoners.

Altogether over 10,000 prisoners have been taken since August 16th between the Oise and Aisne alone.

PRESENT BATTLE POSITION.

London, August 20th.
6.00 p.m.

The battle position is becoming extraordinarily interesting. General Mangin's advance to-day means that the enemy will probably be forced to retire from the Vesle and Aisne positions to the Chemin-des-Dames.

The French now threaten to outflank not only the Aisne line, but also the Chaules-Roye-Lassigny line. Moreover, a further deep thrust would carry General Mangin to Ailette and force the gates of the Chemin-des-Dames.

General Humbert's Army on General Mangin's left continues to make progress in the valley of the Oise, where the Germans are stubbornly resisting.

The French Press expresses satisfaction that the latest British advance in the Lys sector has freed the important mining centre of Calonne.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GROTESQUE SPEECH BY GERMANY'S "COLONIAL" SECRETARY.

AMSTERDAM, August 21st.

The German Colonial Secretary, Dr. Solf, addressing the German Society, referred to Mr. Balfour's speech, on the gross imperial horsey of the German Empire, and the abyss that existed between the Allies and the Central Powers. After denying that Germany did not intend to restore Belgium as an independent State, he spoke of Mr. Balfour's references to the German Colonies. Dr. Solf declared that the consciousness was spreading among the German working classes that the retention of the Colonies was a vital question for Germany's honour. He denied that Great Britain could govern colonies better than Germany.

Dr. Solf proceeded to claim that Germany is the only Power which adopted the demilitarisation of Africa as one of her war-aims. He said: "Neither in the Pacific nor in Africa does Germany wish to pursue an aggressive policy. We desire a compromise as regards colonial questions on the basis that colonial possessions shall correspond with the economic strength of European nations, and to the merits which they have shown in the matter of the protection of coloured races entrusted to their care. Colonisation means mission work. The States which endeavoured before the war to respect the humanity of coloured races have won the moral right to be colonial Powers. This right Germany won before the war."

Dr. Solf concluded by urging Great Britain to endeavour to cultivate more confidence in Germany. All the belligerents should awaken to the realisation of their common tasks, namely, the prevention of future wars, the insuring of the efficacy of international agreements, the safety of non-combatants and the sparing of neutral States in future wars, and the protection of national minorities.

EARLIER CABLES.

LONDON WITHOUT 'BUSES OR TRAMS.

LONDON, August 20th.

The London streets continue to be without buses.

The tram strike is spreading, and the point at issue is becoming absorbed in the general argument that women workers are doing the same work as the men and are entitled to the same pay.

The strikers' unions confer to-morrow, when important decisions are anticipated.

The great majority of the railway employees continue to work, but efforts are being made to bring them out.

The Tubes are overwhelmed with traffic, adding enormously to the public inconvenience.

SPAIN AND GERMANY.

NOTE TO GERMANY APPROVED.

MADRID, August 21st.

It is officially announced that the Council of Ministers, on the 20th inst., finally approved of the Note recapitulating the German outrages whereby 20 per cent. of the Spanish mercantile marine had been sunk and 100 Spanish lives had been lost, and declaring that any fresh torpedoing would be followed by the seizure, as a temporary measure for the duration of the war, of German ships anchored in Spanish ports to the amount corresponding to the sunken Spanish tonnage.

Instructions to this effect have been sent to the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin.

It is hoped that the German Government will recognise that this decision was not incompatible with strict neutrality, which Spain has always observed and intends to observe.

SAN SEBASTIAN, August 21st.

Señor Dato denies that the Government has received a Note from Germany intimating the rupture of relations.

HOLLAND'S MINISTRY.

THE HAGUE, August 20th.

Monsieur Nolens, a Catholic member of the Second Chamber, whom Queen Wilhelmina charged with forming a Cabinet, has declined to form a Ministry.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVE IN IMPERIAL WAR CABINET.

LONDON, August 20th.

The Times states that, though a definite decision is awaited, it is probable that the representative of India at the periodical meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet will be the Secretary of State for India.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, August 21st.

The silver market is steady.

THE U-BOAT CAMPAIGN.

SIR ROSSLYN WEMYSS' NEWS.

LONDON, August 21st.

In view of the appearance of German submarines off the American coast, representative of the Associated Press in London called on Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, First Sea Lord at the Admiralty, to obtain his opinion upon this new departure by the Germans and the effect upon the naval situation. In reply to a general inquiry as to what importance he attached to the Germans in sinking shipping off the American coast, Sir Rosslyn said:

"If I were inclined to bet, I should say there has not been more than one submarine off the American coast. I may be wrong, but this is the impression I have formed. That conclusion fits in with my interpretation of the enemy's policy. The Germans cannot hope to maintain anything in the character of a blockade. The distance has merely made a demonstration with the hope of causing us to decentralise our efforts to put down the submarine. His object is to frighten the American people, in the hope that they may exert their influence on their naval authorities. You will remember Napoleon declared that 'exclusiveness of purport operations.' Now if the Germans this demonstration off the American coast would achieve its purpose, I hold firmly to two principles. As Chief of the Staff, I believe firmly in decentralisation in administration, but as Chief of Staff I also believe as firmly in centralisation of effort against the enemy. I think it was Admiral Mahan who said that the great end of a war fleet is not to chase nor to fly, but to control the sea. Now with that statement in mind, I see that what the Germans would call 'a war map' is what you will observe that the Central Powers have formed a block in Europe running down from the North Sea to the Adriatic and to the point where the Dardanelles debouches into the Mediterranean. Any submarine to reach the American coast has to pass either to the north or the south of the British Isles, or along the Mediterranean, when the Gibraltar stands as a sentinel over the narrow straits."

The proper policy is, as I have said, centralisation of effort in the decisive areas in the narrow waters, through which all the submarines, whether intended to cruise off our shores or off the American coast, must pass. That is the right policy. But that does not mean that no submarine can escape and cross the Atlantic. No such guarantee can be given. What, then, should be done? I see it reported that the American coast-bound traffic will be conveyed. If that be the case the same principle will be adopted as has proved successful during the past year or so. But this will be quite a secondary effort. I imagine, since, according to a statement made by the Secretary of the Navy in Washington, the American naval authorities are convinced that if the submarine is to be mastered it must be mastered in the narrow seas. The American resources are developing rapidly, and two policies, co-operation in the main offensive, with a measure of protection to local traffic."

This submarine business," Sir Rosslyn continued, "will not have any effect on the strategic movement which, judged from the standpoint of a seaman, has no parallel in modern history. A year ago the enemy was boasting that his submarines would prevent the American troops being moved to Europe. I do not know whether that statement was ever believed in Germany, or whether it was merely put about in the belief that it would make the Americans nervous. But whichever it was, neither the threats nor the performances of the U-boats have affected the movement. That is a very remarkable fact, which, judging by the impression in Germany, is not so long ago explained by the enemy as being due to the fact that there were few ships to attack. And now in face of that statement the American troops are coming across the Atlantic by tens of thousands, and are moving up to the firing line."

At the same time, war supplies in great variety are being brought across the Atlantic with comparatively small losses, and the food position in the British Isles is actually more satisfactory to-day than it was a year ago. In spite of the submarines we have got rid of the general situation so far as it is influenced by the enemy has been making his maximum attack on every ship afloat, British, Allied, and neutral. These results," Sir Rosslyn concluded, "have been achieved by the adherence to the only sound strategic principle—concentration of effort."

OVER THE ENEMY LINES.

It needed but a few moments to be over the lines. I could pick out the artillery observation post in which I was at Cavazuccina yesterday. The white smoke of shell-bursts showed brightly against the green clumps of trees. An enemy observation balloon behind his line was sinking fast into his nest. Three of its kind went down in flames yesterday, and I would wait for no attack from those Italian horrors. By now the enemy's aerial barrage had sprung up black ahead of us a rosegay of sooty rose-buds in the sky. Enemy trenches wriggled everywhere, some persevering a long way, some straggling to an almost stop. The foot-bridges over the Pave were plain enough, but what tiny marks to have been hit so often by the Allied bombs!

I could see nothing moving as we cruised around. Nor make out a single gun emplacement. I suppose it needs a trained eye to find these things. I knew, however, what the pilot was looking for; it was a cluster of trenches and gun positions, in which he sheltered close. Austrian reserves. He raised his hand to show we were over the place. Jerk of the red bulb lever, then another. I bent over the side to follow them with my eyes, but could not see them. A second later I looked over again, and there they were, apparently close together, and falling docilely earthwards with a light cant on them, it seemed. They looked to me like nothing so much as two postling very neatly packed in tin, and travelling steadily and surely to their destination. It seemed a long time before a spout of chocolate earth told that they had struck, plump on the edge of a twisting communication trench. Whether they did any harm I do not know, but with a fairly large experience of bomb-bursts on the horizontal plane, I can say with certainty that the only plane in which to enjoy them is the vertical one.

VENICE FROM THE AIR.

My pilot dived at once after we had dropped the bombs, to defeat the Austrian barrage, which, evidently under the impression that we were coming down, apparently diverted one gun to accompany us with a shell or two on the way towards the water. At 200ft. he flattened out, and we flew back towards Venice. The marsh was dotted with Italian pontoons mounting long grey naval guns. The pilot pointed to one and "zoomed" towards it. The crew waved welcome, and a score or two of feet above their deck the engine burst into a roar again, and we skimmed on. In this way we visited a lot of the lonely gunners of the marsh, who, marooned for months past in their anchored hulks, are delighted to see anything that moves. Meanwhile, one had lost sight of the other scarpers of our company. They had scattered about their several affairs, and it was only after landing we heard that one, hit in the petrol tank by the enemy's barrage, had had to make a forced and risky landing on a narrow canal.

And so over Torcello, with its lonely tower and Murano, where the guides used to take tourists to see beads made, we flew back. But before the pilot wheeled round towards the sheds I asked him for a sign to make a circle at a low height over Venice. And that was a wonderful experience. A mass of red roofs rising straight from the sea, and striped with the long, narrow of olive green canals. Saint Mark's and the square and the Doge's Palace were shrunk to the likeness of a curiously wrought jewel. Bonnavino and the other architects of genius that built this Venice never saw it from above, or even all of it at one time.

UP IN A SEAPLANE.
BOMBING THE AUSTRIANS.

[FROM G. WARD PRICE.]

I had the fortune to-day to be flying over the Austrian lines on the Pave with an Italian bombing squadron, during an hour which, if the reports of this afternoon be true, may prove to have been the historical turning-point of this great battle. Day after day during the past week of warfare, this squadron from Venice has hurried without mercy, the Austrian divisions converging on those footbridges over the Pave which the enemy, had hoped were going to be the wooden threshold of a great victory, and the loss of Major Barracca, the crack Italian aviator, has been paid for a thousand times in Austrian lives. The country round the Lower Pave mouth is covered with water, but naval seaplanes are used against the enemy there. They were a gay-looking lot as they slid out of their sheds on to the long lane of water—painted, all of them, with dragons, griffins, and winged lions of St. Mark. Ten fast single-seaters were the escort—hardly necessary, it seemed, for the Austrian aviators venture rarely near the lines—and in their midst flew twenty bombing planes, the cart horses of this aerial stable.

We rose in thundering succession and circled for height. One's first impression was that Venice is not nearly so majestic seen from an aeroplane as from a gondola. The mud shows through the lagoon. She looks like a city pathetically stranded on a sandbank or overflowed by rain, and you feel that it needs only a little sunshine for everything to dry up and the people to be able to get about everywhere again. For a while the whole "circuit" of the Pave Delta round in circles, climbing. The shadows on the green water of the Adriatic below look like the darting of mysterious monsters beneath the surface. Then we turned across the flooded Pave Delta towards the enemy's line. I have been up and down that region often enough in boats, but I had never realised how thoroughly the Italians had done their inundations last November. The whole land, laboriously reclaimed, has been drowned again, and the mud-coloured mud that the water has carried every where gives it the appearance of a tilted geological map. Only here and there a single little fortified fraction of dry land.

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MRS. VILLIERS-STUART.
CHARGE OF BIGAMY.

Eileen Alys Rhoda Fox Villiers-Stuart, aged 25, of the Grosvenor Court Hotel, Davies-street, W., appeared before Mr. E. Tennyson d'Eyncourt at the Marylebone Police Court, on June 28th, on the charge of committing bigamy on July 28th last year, by going through a form of marriage with Captain Percival Grandison Villiers-Stuart, M.C., at St. Ann's Church, Birkenhead; her husband, Percival Douglas Bray, a driver in the Army Service Corps, being then and now alive.

Mr. Cecil Whiteley, barrister, with Mr. Wallace, now conducted the case for the Director of Public Prosecutions; and Mr. F. Freke Palmer, solicitor, defended.

Accused was a prominent witness for the defence in the trial of Mr. Pemberton Billing at the Old Bailey, and told a singular story of the "German Black Book of the 17,000." On that occasion she stated that she was born at New Brighton in 1892, and at 19 was married to Percy Douglas Bray, who was connected with the motor trade, and was killed in action in August, 1914. Her present husband, she said, is an Army officer in India. When arrested in Vere-street, W., by Detective-sergeants Warner and Sudbury, on the charge of bigamy, she stated that she had been led to believe that her first husband was dead, and did not know he was alive until the conclusion of the Old Bailey trial, when someone sent her a piece of paper asking if she knew of the fact. "It is not so much a shock now," she said, "as it would have been before the trial at the Old Bailey," and on being formally charged she exclaimed, with a laugh, "How shocking! How dreadful!"

STORY OF THE FIRST MARRIAGE.

Percival Douglas Bray, a driver in the A.S.C., mechanical transport, said on March 22nd, 1913, he was married to Alys Rhoda Graves, the accused, and he produced a certified copy of the marriage certificate. In July of the following year he joined the Army Reserve, and on four occasions since then he had been home on leave.

Have you ever been reported as wounded, or missing, or killed?—No.

The Magistrate: And you have not been killed?—Not that I know of, sir. (Laughter.)

Before joining the Army, he said he was a motor mechanic, in the employment of the London General Omnibus Company.

Mr. Freke Palmer (cross-examining): You lived with your wife for only three weeks, did you?—Yes, sir.

You did not get on very well together, and you and the parties for ever parted. The exact date was April 28th.

Mr. Freke Palmer: And you have never written to her, or she to you?—No.

And you have never supported her?—No.

No Army separation allowance was made to her?—No.

Mr. Freke Palmer stated that accused wrote to the War Office, but the witness could not be traced.

Witness stated that he looked upon himself as a single man, and joined up as such.

Mrs. Christina Elizabeth Bray, his mother, who resides at Russell-road, Kensington, spoke to visiting the accused about a fortnight after the separation had taken place, when she found her ill in bed.

In 1916, she added, she received a letter from her, dated from Folkestone, mentioning that she was contemplating divorce proceedings, and asking for her son's address, but on the advice of her solicitor she did not answer it.

Lieut.-Colonel Robert Alexander Greg, of the Cheshire Regiment, said he was present on July 28th last year at St. Ann's Church, Birkenhead, at the marriage of Captain Percival Grandison Villiers-Stuart, M.C., of the same regiment, to Mrs. Bray, the prisoner, and he signed the register.

In the certificate of the marriage (produced) she was described as a widow.

In reply to Mr. Freke Palmer, the colonel agreed that there was no secrecy about the marriage.

Accused, having pleaded not guilty, and reserved her defence, was committed for trial to the Central Criminal Court. Mr. J. B. Collins, of the *Vigilante*, again being accepted as bail in £100.

KUEHLMANN ON PEACE PROSPECTS.
WAR TO CONTINUE.

The Reichstag began the second reading of the Foreign Office and Imperial Chancellor's Budget on June 20th. Herr von Kuehlmann, the Foreign Minister, delivered a lengthy speech, in which he gave a general survey of Imperial policy. He said:—

"In Austria-Hungary that brilliant representative of foreign policy, Count Czernin, has retired from his post for reasons of internal politics. His successor, Count Burian, is a well-tried diplomatist, whose loyalty, friendship, and devotion to the alliance were assured from the outset. The cordial personal collaboration which existed in Count Czernin's case, and which contributed to a final settlement in the solution of all questions, exists also in Count Burian's case. It is also to be reckoned among Count Burian's services that, in the view between the two Emperors took place at Main Headquartiers which history will record as momentous in shaping the relations between Germany and Austria-Hungary. Both Emperors, in the presence of the leading statesmen, assured each other solemnly that they not only abided by the existing alliance, but also intended to strengthen, widen, and deepen it in a political, military, and economic direction. (Cheers.) Pursuant to the expression of the will of these two august personages, the responsible statesmen forthwith entered into corresponding negotiations. During his visit to Berlin, Count Burian thoroughly discussed fundamental questions, in conferences with the Imperial Chancellor. The exchange of views is being carried on further in writing, and will probably be continued on the occasion of the Imperial Chancellor's return visit to Vienna. With Bulgaria, too, who, at a serious time, joined our side, the course of events so far, especially the course of the peace negotiations, has facilitated the ever-closer tightening of many personal and political ties. It was for us all a matter of regret, and I am sure this feeling is shared by the German public, that the highly-honoured master of Bulgarian politics, Dr. Andonov, who has always been a pillar to our alliance, recently, on grounds of internal politics, placed his resignation in the King's hands. His successor's plain assurances, the permanent interests of the Bulgarian nation, and the exalted personality of the great statesman who wears the Bulgarian crown, are for us the surest guarantee that such a change of persons in the Cabinet does not in the slightest signify a change in the policy, hitherto followed. The fact that the Roumanian peace treaty left behind it an unsolved question in the corridor of the Dobruja was the subject of discussion a few days ago in a plenary sitting. I may refer to my statements on that occasion."

EASTERN PROBLEMS.

The solution of the Eastern problems, which ensued from the three successive conclusions of peace, brought prominently into the foreground the importance of the Baltic Sea which before this war was frequently overlooked, and thrust again into the foreground one of the Baltic questions which had already previously made an international settlement appear necessary, namely, the question of the Aland Islands. As regards this question, the same principle applies that applies for our entire attitude towards Finland and Sweden, and in brief towards the peoples bordering on the Baltic, namely, that we desire to treat the isolated questions that may arise in friendly and intimate harmony with them. Meanwhile, a diplomatic agreement had been reached that the fortifications erected contrary to the treaty on the Aland Islands should be removed. A final decision has not yet been reached about the future of these islands. We hope and desire, however, that this important question will be so settled that the maximum of guarantee can be given, that to the advantage of all dwellers in the Baltic, their non-employment for military purposes may be assured for all time. Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, if I may first speak of these three neutral States who are our direct neighbours, have all three announced their firm will and unshakable resolution to maintain their neutrality. Any fears that some change might occur in the strict observance of Spanish neutrality appear at present as unjustified. In America some small States under the ever-increasing pressure of the United States have joined the enemies' ranks, but no substantial changes in the position have taken place. I may describe the Imperial Government's policy as being that we do everything in our power to render impossible the entry of further neutral States into the ranks of our enemies."

DURATION OF THE WAR.

As regards the military situation, the brilliant course of the operations in France is known. Our army, under leaders of genius whom God has given us, has passed from victory to victory. The situation is such that the initiative rests entirely in the hands of the German Supreme Army Command, and that we can hope that the summer and autumn will bring our arms new and great successes. The Austro-Hungarian army also has in a dash on August 1st attacked the Italian position and achieved noteworthy successes and pinned down large and important enemy forces on the front. When one makes a wide survey of events one must ask, will the war, according to human calculation, last beyond the autumn and winter or beyond next year? (Sensation.) There is a common idea among the public that the length of the war is something absolutely new, as if autumns and winters had in our time never reckoned on a very long war. This idea is incorrect."

Herr von Kuehlmann then quoted the words which Field-Marshal von Moltke uttered in the Reichstag on May 14th, 1890, that it was war to break out its duration and end could not be calculated. "The greatest Powers in Europe, armed as never before, enter conflict with one another. Not one of them can, in one or two campaigns, be so completely beaten that it will declare itself vanquished, and

be compelled to conclude peace on hard terms, and that it would not raise itself up again to renew the battle even if only after a year. It can become a seven years' or a thirty years' war, and we to him who sets Europe afire, who first throws the match into the barrel of powder." Since the old master of German strategy made this statement (continued Herr von Kuehlmann), the conditions have altered only in the sense that the Powers taking part in the war have further enormously increased their armaments, and that not only as then appeared, but also the great Overseas Powers, like Japan and America, have joined in the conflict.

(Note.—The next passage is mutilated.) I must say, that despite the brilliant successes of our arms, there has been nowhere clearly recognisable a desire for peace among our enemies, or readiness for peace in authoritative quarters. The German Government has repeatedly laid down its standpoint in declarations intended for the widest publicity. Our enemies have nothing to show that can in any degree compare with the German peace offer, with the resolution of this House, or with the reply to the Papal Note. ("Very true," from Centre and Left.) The declarations of our enemies, especially of English statesmen, who seize every opportunity of working for their views and ideas in public, allow as yet no peaceful ray of light to fall on the darkness of this war drama. Some days ago Mr. Balfour delivered a speech which was also noticed by the German public, and to which I should like to devote some words, although it has thus far been available only in telegraphic extract. In this speech the old legend is repeated that Germany unchained this war to achieve world domination. This legend does not become truer through constant repetition. I do not believe that any intelligent man in Germany ever entertained before this war the hope or the wish that Germany should attain world domination. I do not believe that any responsible man in Germany (not to speak of the Kaiser or the Imperial Government) ever dreamed of world domination. They could win world domination in Europe by unchaining war. The idea of world domination in Europe is Utopia. Napoleon's example showed that. A nation which tried to achieve it would, as happened to France, bleed to death in useless battle, and would be most grievously injured and lowered in her development. ("Very true," from the Centre and Left.)

GERMAN "INNOCENCE."

This war one may apply Moltke's phrase, "we to him who sets Europe afire," shows itself more and more clearly as the work of foreign countries, of the conscienceless Russian policy, of the fear of the governing classes of the revolution which the insufferable conditions of the country brought nearer and nearer. I believe one can say, without fear of being contradicted by the result of further revelations and investigations, that the deeper we penetrate into the antecedents of the war, the clearer it becomes that the Power which planned and desired the war was Russia, that France played the worst role as the instigator of the war, that British policy has very dark pages to show in this respect, and that, especially the attitude of the British Government in the days before the outbreak of war, was bound to strengthen and unchain the desire for war. For that there are proofs enough in the documents already published. So much we regard as guilt for the war. Germany did not for a moment think that this war could lead to domination over Europe, not to speak of world domination. On the contrary, German policy was then in the situation of having a good prospect of being able satisfactorily to realise its essential aims, the settlement of affairs in the East, and the settlement of colonial affairs by the way of peaceful negotiation."

Thus in no moment of our later history was there less occasion for us to start such a conflagration or to contribute to starting it than at the moment when it occurred. I consider it, however, useful and necessary not only to persist in the negation, only to say that Mr. Balfour's declaration is a chimera, if not a calumny, but I consider it necessary to say quite simply and in a way easy for all to understand what our positive desires are. We wish on earth for the German people, and the same applies, *mutatis mutandis*, to our allies, to secure for them a strong and independent existence within the boundaries drawn for us by history. We desire to have overseas possessions corresponding to our greatness, wealth, and proved colonial capacities. We wish to have the possibility of freedom for carrying our trade on the free sea to all continents. ("Bravo" from the Centre and Left.) Those are, in a few brief, general, comprehensible words, quite roughly sketched, the aims at the moment when it occurred the war, the aims which we regard as absolutely vital necessities for Germany. ("Very true" from the Centre and Left.)

In a former debate here I pointed out that the absolute integrity of the territory of the German Empire and its allies formed a necessary prerequisite condition, for entering into any peace discussion or peace negotiations whatever. I declared at that time that, outside that, all questions might be subject to discussion and agreement. I believe things are still so today.

BELGIUM'S RATE.

From England the reproach is constantly made that we are not prepared, on a hint from England to state our attitude publicly on the Belgian question. On this point the fundamental views of the Imperial Government differ from those ascribed to us by English statesmen. We regard Belgium as one of the questions in the entire complex. We must, however, decline to make, as it were, a prior concession by giving a statement on the Belgian question which would bind us without in the least trying the enemy. "Very true," Mr. Balfour, moreover, by way of precaution, has added that we must in no way imagine that an agreement on the Belgian question exhausts the stock of English or Entente wishes. He has prudently abstained from describing those points in which he intends to announce more far-reaching claims or desires. The supposition is not unjustified by previous experiences that these words were on the one hand, addressed to Paris, and that, on the other hand, covetous desires floated across the Mediterranean to parts of Palestine and Mesopotamia at present

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LORD MILNER'S SPEECH.
BARON BURIAN'S "REPLY."

In an interview with the *Freidenkblatt*, telegraphed from Vienna, Baron Burian, Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, made the following statement:—

Lord Milner's speech once again affords a deep insight into the psychology of our enemies. In it expression is again given to our opponents' desire to represent the war aim of the Central Powers as an emanation of the intention ascribed to the Germans to obtain domination, not only over their opponents, but also over their own allies. Our peace treaties with Russia and Roumania have in this latest case been represented as an illustration of this lust of domination. Have, then, Russians come under foreign domination by the conclusion of peace with the Soviet Republic? Or would perhaps a victorious Britain have treated any colony of our allies more mildly than we have acted towards Roumania? But our opponent does not dispute that, and by the portrayal of the awful consequences of this plan ascribed to us, of enslaving the world, the peoples of the Entente are to be convinced of the necessity of battling desperately until they are completely exhausted.

The fact that reference is almost always only made to Germany, and hardly at all to Austria-Hungary, is sufficiently explained by the foregoing thesis. The complete unity of our group in the struggle and in our war aims is our strength, and despite all their vain attempts our opponents will not cease their endeavours to undermine it. When Lord Milner refers to Germany, and incidentally mentions us as her "victim" he is himself doing what he, in his own words, complains of when he says "that attempts are being made on the part of the Central Powers to incite one Allied nation against another." Now, with us, he will not succeed in this. The German "yoke" is for Austria-Hungary a "yoke" of mutual rocklike friendship, and complete consideration for the interests of both parties. Otherwise the relationship between Austria-Hungary and Germany would not be possible for one moment. As regards the alleged efforts of the Central Powers to secure world-domination and their desire to wage through war a sense of blood, I can assure you, but there are no persons of sound common sense in the Central countries who would have set before themselves such an aim even in the wildest of dreams.—*Kaiser*.

occupied by British troops. I have already the justice on which will be duly given for such wishes, namely, that England could not possibly make such sacrifices of blood and treasure without preserving for herself a modest gain.

As regards the probable course of events, the Chancellor and I have previously declared that in the present stage of development, far going advances on the road to peace are hardly any longer to be expected from the public statements which we about to each other from the speakers' tribune. (Loud assent.) We can also quite adopt the words spoken on May 16th by Mr. Asquith, if we substitute "Imperial Government" for British Government. The Imperial Government has not shut the door to a step in the direction of an honourable peace. If a proposal is made to us, from whatever side it may come, if it is not couched in biguous terms, but reposes on firm foundations, then I am sure that such a proposal to our Government will not fall on deaf ears. This should be clear. We can, for our part, make the same declaration, aware as we are that it fully and entirely covers our policy. Once the moment has come (when it will come I should not care to prophesy) that the nations which at present are battling enter upon an exchange of views, a necessary prior condition will especially be that there should be a certain degree of mutual confidence in each other's probity and civility. So long as every overture is regarded by the others as a peace offensive, as a trap, as something false for the purpose of sowing dissension between allies so long as every attempt of rapprochement is immediately most violently denounced by the enemies of rapprochement in the various countries so long as it is impossible to see how any exchange of ideas can be started leading to peace. Without such an exchange of ideas, in view of the enormous magnitude of this coalition war, in view of the number of Powers (including those from overseas) involved in it, an absolute end can hardly be expected through purely military decisions alone, without any diplomatic negotiations. ("Very true," from the Centre and Left.) Our position on the battlefields, our enormous reserves in military resources, our situation and determination at home permit us to use such language. We hope that our enemies perceive that against the resources at our disposal the idea of a victory for the Entente is a dream and an illusion, and that they will, in due course, as Mr. Asquith expected from us, a way to approach us with peace offers which correspond to the situation and satisfy German vital needs.

In the course of the debate which followed Herr Kuehlmann's speech, Herr Groeber (Centre) said that the latest utterances of statesmen were still as blood-thirsty as ever. "Nevertheless," he added, "I think we have passed the climax of international hatred. The Entente sympathetically met the Pope's latest request for a truce of God on Corpus Christi Day. Whether from that a general truce of God will arise is uncertain."

The Socialist, Herr David, said, that instead of liberation, the Eastern peoples experience slavery, which strangles their economic life. Understanding alone leads to the goal. The Reichstag's peace resolution is still very much alive.

The Conservative Count Westarp declared that the Secretary of State's words regarding the causes of the war and who to blame for the war alarm us. England claims domination of the world scene, and therefore is resolved to crush us at the first opportunity and to let the world loose upon us. Herr von Kuehlmann's declaration does not strengthen the will to peace. Abroad, they will, I fear, regard it as a new peace offer. An appeal to the goodwill of England is useless."



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MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Fri., 30th Aug. 3 p.m.

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DJEMBER	JAVA	26th Aug.	—	—
TJIMANOEK	JAVA	4th Sept.	10th Sept.	SHANGHAI
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WEATHER REPORT.

August 22nd at 12.30.—No return from Japan, and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased slightly at all reporting stations; it remains lowest over Tongking. A trough of relatively low pressure extends from the China Sea across the Philippines to the Pacific.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.15 inch. Total since January 1st, 74.33 inches, against an average of 63.37 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST
Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. and S.E. winds, moderate; cloudy, occasional rain.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoo	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

22ND AUGUST, A.M.

Station	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind		Weather
					Direction	Force.	
Vladivostok	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kochi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

"ELJERMAN" LINE.

(KLEFFMAN & BUCHHEIM STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HANGHAI	YINGCHOW	On 24th Aug. 4 P.M.
HANGHAI	SINJIANG	On 27th Aug. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	YUEHCHOW	On 30th Aug. Noon.
HANGHAI	SUIYANG	On 30th Aug. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and staterooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, calling on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Canton.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

AITAN	—	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY	27th Aug. at 1 P.M.
AIHONG	—	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY	30th Aug. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamer have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified cargo.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at	Due at
COLOMBO	11.00 Noon	Str. from Colombo	MARSEILLES	LONDON

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call from of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong	Leave SINGAPORE	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
The Intermediate	about	about	about	about
Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS."
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DAVIES, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to—

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	11YO MARU — 12,330 tons — Wed.	4th Sept. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU — 15,980 tons — Wed.	18th Sept. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU — 9,800 tons — Sat.	14th Sept. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU — 12,200 tons — Sat.	18th Oct. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		
LONDON via LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, IS., TOWNEVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. + Wireless telegraphy.

For dates of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailings from Hongkong.

FUSHIMI MARU	—	Wed. 11th Sept. at 11 A.M.
KASHIMA MARU	—	Thurs. 18th Sept. at 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager

Telephone 353 and 353

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	SAT. 31st Aug. Noon.
TENYO MARU	23,000	SUN. 5th Sept.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIACA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	13,500	Sept. 25th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2374 and 2375.

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

F. RADAMELLE,
Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said.
MARSEILLES LINE—Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Pacific Coast ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"AFRICA MARU" — TUESDAY, 3rd Sept. at 2 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Amakusa, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSA LINE—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Tugboat No. 76 will be fired.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"JOSEPH MARU" — FRIDAY 22nd Aug. at 9 A.M.
"AMAKURA MARU" — SUNDAY, 25th Aug. at Noon.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

Please Apply to—

K. YAMABAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (14,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,500 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" — October 21st. "CHINA" — September 24th.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

Princes' Buildings.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Ice House Street. Tel. 184.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Telegraphic communication with Wagon Lighthouse is interrupted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	Per	Date
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Keelung		Friday, 23rd, 8.00 A.M.
Fort Bayard		Friday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands		Friday, 23rd, 2.00 P.M.
Haihow and Haiphong		Friday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, and Cape Town	Registration Letters	Friday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Haihow		Saturday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
Batavia, Bilibon, Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, and Port Moresby via Batavia		Saturday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok and India via Calcutta		Saturday, 24th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China		Saturday, 24th, 3.00 P.M.
Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central, and South America, and Europe via San Francisco	Registration Letters	Sunday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung		Sunday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Europe via Suez	Registration Letters	Sunday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow		Monday, 26th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		Tuesday, 27th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China		Tuesday, 27th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao		Thursday, 29th, 8.00 A.M.
Tientsin		Friday, 30th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		Friday, 30th, 1.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN VIA NAGASAKI, HONOLULU, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL, AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE VIA SAN FRANCISCO	Registration Letters	Saturday, 31st, 9.45 A.M.

* Superficial correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	9.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Chung Chow	7.30 A.M.	1.30 P.M.
Shanghai, Shatin, Shengshui, Antas, Ping Shan and Canton	4.00 P.M.	4.30 P.M.
Abordeen, Sai Kung and Stanley	4.30 P.M.	
Canton and Samahni	7.30 A.M.	5.00 P.M.
Wachow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M.	2.00 P.M.
Kowloon	1.30 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Hantao and Samel	8.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays	On Holidays
Macao	7.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.
Canton and Samahni	1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shak Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kowloon	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kamohuk	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kaukung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Wachow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., PRIVATE RESIDENCES AT THE OUTPOSTS, A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the NEWS OF THE FAR EAST Is given in the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS

with which is incorporated THE CHINA OVERLAND TRANSIT REPORT, Subscription, paid in advance, \$18 per annum. Postage \$2 to any part of the World.

香港中外新報
CHUNG NGOI SAN PO
(Chinese Daily Press)
PUBLISHED DAILY.
In the oldest and still immeasurably the Advertising medium among the Native Community.
Established for over FIFTY YEARS.
Circulates largely throughout Southern China, Indo-China, etc.
Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office, 104, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London or from the different Agents.

COMMERCIAL.
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 22nd
London.—
Telegraphic Transfer — 3/6
Bank Bills, on demand — 3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight — 3/6 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight — 3/6 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight — 3/6 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight — 3/6 1/2
On Paris.—
Bank Bills, on demand — 47 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight — 48 1/2
On New York.—
Bank Bills, on demand — 83 1/2
Credit, at 30 days' sight — 84 1/2
On Bombay.—
Telegraphic Transfer — nom
Bank Bills, on demand — nom
On Calcutta.—
Telegraphic Transfer — nom
Bank Bills, on demand — nom
On Shanghai.—
Bank Bills, at sight — nom
Private, 30 days' sight — 133 1/2
On Yokohama.—On demand — 153 1/2
On Manila.—On demand — 153 1/2
On Singapore.—On demand — 153 1/2
On Batavia.—On demand — 153 1/2
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